

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. II

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1835.

SILK MANUAL.

The proprietors of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, have in the press, and will speedily publish, a complete *Manual of the Mulberry and Silk Culture*, compiled from the best and most authentic sources. As the object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost will be moderate.

SPICED TOMATOES.

As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all housekeepers to put up some after the following recipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again.

RECIPE FOR A BUSHEL OF TOMATOES.

Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water over them, skin them: then boil them well, after which add a teaspoonful of salt, a table spoonful of black pepper, one do. of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of cinnamon, and an ounce of mace, mix well, and put the tomatoes into small jars, run mutton suet over them and tie them up, either with strong blue paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they will keep a year.

The communications of Mr. Schmoldt on the culture of *Mangel Wurzel*, and the treatment of *Hoven Cattle*, will commend themselves to the reader. The instrument used in Germany for perforating the diseased animal, appears to us to possess great merit, and to be well calculated to increase the certainty of relief, by its protracted efficiency in the discharge of all subsequent accumulations of gas.

We give to-day another essay from our able and always acceptable correspondent, *Agricola*. He has chosen a subject of growing interest in our country, and treated it with his usual skill and good sense.

Our highly valued correspondent, Col. Thos. Hillen, has favored us with a communication detailing his successful experiments in the extirpation of Garlic, which will be found in another column, and will doubtless prove acceptable to our readers. The high standing of Col. Hillen, as an enlightened practical farmer, gives to his method of destroying this pest, enhanced value.

The request which he makes, that some of our agricultural readers will favor him with a plan for killing the *Carolina Pink*, *Wild Carrot* and *Blue Thistle*, we hope will meet with attention.

In discharging our part of the obligation, we would say that strong fish or meat brine, or salt if applied in sufficient quantities, would, we doubt not, kill these vegetable nuisances as dead as Anthony's nose, which is dead enough in all conscience. If those weeds were cut while in blossom, and ploughed up late in the fall or early in the winter—that is as regards ploughing—if these were treated as the Colonel treated his enemy, the Garlic, we do not doubt that he would succeed in ejecting them from his soil. The mulic acid of the apple pumice would destroy them; but pumice cannot be procured in sufficient quantities to go over much ground in a season.

INARCHING.—Dr. Hales mentions a very curious experiment which he made. He attached the eastern branch of a young tree to its neighbor by inarching, and its western branch to another neighbor in the same manner, and after they were united, he cut the stem of the middle tree from its roots, and thus left it hanging in the air by its two inarched arms, where it flourished with considerable vigor.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

Arrangements are about being made, we understand, for the formation of a company of gentlemen, to prosecute the Silk business in this state. A few pounds of the Chinese Mulberry seed, an article which it is sometimes difficult to obtain, will be required. Any person having seed of this kind to dispose of, may facilitate its sale by leaving information with the proprietors of this paper. —*Philadelphia Sat. Eveg. Post*.

We find the preceding marked for our notice in the above paper, and we take this occasion to observe, that we rejoice sincerely at the pleasing intelligence it contains. The formation of companies for the promotion of great undertakings, in

the incipient stages of such enterprises, never fail to stimulate individual exertion. With respect to the seed of the *Morus Multicaulis*, we fear the contemplated company will find difficulty in obtaining it in this country. Thus far, this tree has been chiefly propagated from layers, cuttings, buds, &c., and such has been the demand for the plants in the eastern states that we understand it has greatly exceeded the supply. The senior proprietor of this establishment has upwards of two thousand trees from 6 to 8 feet high, undisposed of, which are now in a most promising condition; but how long they may be unsold, we cannot say, as the inquiries concerning them are of daily occurrence.

We are also highly gratified to be able to state that the most lively interest has been awakened to the Mulberry culture in almost every direction. We hear daily of the formation of companies for that object, as well as of individuals embarking in it. We conversed with one of the most intelligent and patriotic gentlemen in Frederick county, of this state, a few days since, who intends putting twenty acres in the culture immediately, with a view ultimately of connecting a silk weaving establishment with it. We wish him success from the bottom of our heart, and we doubt not that his patriotic example will excite a spirit of emulation among his neighbors, which will not only prove eminently useful to themselves, but whose influence will remain through all time, as the proudest monument, which his ambition could desire, of his worth and public spirit. The warrior who gains honors, does so at the expense of human life, and necessarily entails remorse upon the possessor—but the tiller of the earth, who breaks through ancient prejudices, and establishes a new and beneficial branch of husbandry, weaves for himself a garland which will endure while the world exists; for it will be nurtured by human happiness, and receive its sources of life from the best and most enduring affections of the heart.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF POTATOES AND OATS.

In Maine, the legislature have, by law, regulated the weight of the bushel, both of Potatoes and Oats:—the bushel of potatoes is fixed at 64 pounds, and that of oats at 35 pounds. Eastern agriculturists sometimes make their statements of vegetable productions by the hundred weight, and as we presume the standard of Maine, is that of

other states in that quarter, our readers in the middle, southern, and western states, who are in the habit of calculating by the bushel, will be able to comprehend what is meant by pounds of oats or potatoes, in quantity.

SOUTHERN CROPS.

The Fayetteville Journal says:—
The Corn Crops.—The Fayetteville Journal of the 2d inst. says:—"Seldom, if ever, have our farmers had the promise of a more abundant Corn crop than the present year. From every region of the country, so far as our information or observation has extended, we have the gratifying assurance that the husbandman will meet with a rich reward for his labors."

From a letter in the *Charleston Mercury*, dated *Barnwell*, Carolina, Sept. 5; we learn that owing to a long and destructive drought, the rust was doing great injury to the cotton crop in that district, and the writer is satisfied it will fall far short of that last year. The *Corn* crops are fine, and the blades saved with scarcely a drop of rain to wet them.

We find also in the same paper dated *Carloville*, Alabama, Sept. 1st, which says:—

"Every body says, that this has been the worst season for Cotton they had ever known, except in the thirsty sandy land. The crops will no doubt fall short of our early expectations."

The editor of the *Salem*, N C. Reporter says, that a more abundant yield of apples he has never seen, than that of the present year, in North Carolina.

The *Augusta Georgia Constitutionalist* of the 11th Sept. says:

New Cotton.—Since our last, up to yesterday, 2 o'clock, there was received in this market, seventy-nine bales of cotton of the new crop, nearly all of which has been sold at prices ranging from 17½ to 18½ cents; principally at 18 cents; altogether there have been received so far this season, only 112 bales of the new crop.

The first bale of new cotton received in *Columbus*, Georgia, reached that market on the 29th ult. from the plantation of Mr. John Woolfolk, and sold at 25 cents per pound.

The *Tennessee Farmer* says that the *Corn* crop, generally speaking, in that section of the country, (*Jonesborough*) is more unpromising than has been witnessed for many years past.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in *Scriven* County, Geo. dated Sept. 4th.

"The cotton crops here are very poor, not more than half a crop. Provision crops good."

FROM THE WEST.

Crops in Kentucky.—The Crops of Corn, Hemp, Potatoes, Turnips, &c. are heavier and more abundant, than, perhaps taken altogether, we have ever had before in Kentucky at one season. Our stock is equally abundant and fine—and scarcely a day passes that we do not see droves of horses and mules driven from the State, to dis-

tant markets. Lands and all productions bear a good price.

B. Warfield, Esquire, near *Lexington*, sold a few days ago, his yearling Bull Calf, *Chieftain*, by *Pontiac*, dam *May Dacre*, to Mr. Geo. D. Hayworth of Ohio, for \$300.

Rice raised in Maryland.—The *Cambridge*, (Md.) *Chronicle*, says the crop of rice planted by Major *Leary*, near that place, has grown vigorously and matured completely.

Erratum.—In the account of our last visit to Mr. *Sinclair's*, for "yellow mulberry," read "yellow locust."

FATTENING OF CALVES.

Veal is either among the best or most indifferent of meats. If the calf be well fattened and bled during the process of fattening, it is certainly one of the most delicious viands that can be brought to the table; but if neglected—if robbed, as is mostly the case, of half its milk, and not given any additional food, it is when slaughtered as juiceless as it is possible to imagine any thing to be, unsavory in its flavor and revolting to the sight. Such being the case, the fattening of calves intended for the butcher becomes a matter of serious inquiry, and as the farmer should always consult economy in all he does, a cheap way of making good veal will, as it ought, be considered the best.

A calf intended for veal, then, should be suckled regularly three times a day, at regular hours. In addition to its mother's milk it should have between the intervals of suckling, messes of corn meal gruel, and boiled skimmed milk, say from a quart to three pints a day for the first three weeks, the quantity to be increased as the calf approaches nearer and nearer the period of slaughtering, to from three quarts to a gallon. He should not be killed earlier than when he is six weeks old. If the calf should refuse to drink the gruel and milk, it should be given him by force. This can be easily effected. Fill a strong black glass bottle with the mixture, hold up his head, insert the neck of the bottle into his mouth, and smooth your hand over his wind-pipe to encourage his swallowing.

A gruel made of half an ounce of flaxseed flour may be substituted for that of the corn meal about thrice a week. This latter preparation has a most salutary effect; besides being highly nutritious and tending to increase the fat of the animal, it improves the complexion of the hair and loosens the hide.

For about ten days before the calf is killed, he should be given force-balls daily. They are composed simply of Indian corn meal and eggs beat-

on up together and softened a little with milk.

Two eggs and as much flour as they will make up, with a small quantity of milk, is enough for each daily allowance.

A lump of chalk if placed in a box convenient for the calf to lick, will be found to correct the acidities of his stomach, and prevent scouring.

If in winter, the calf should be tied up in a dry warm place, and if in summer, in a dry, cool place, where he will not be annoyed with flies; his stall must be kept well cleaned and have plenty of fresh straw, hay or leaves to lie upon.

To the editor of the *Farmer & Gardener* of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was gratified through the politeness of a friend with a few numbers of your periodical; the perusal of them produced the wish to conduce in some way to your new undertaking; for that reason I send you two short essays to your own disposition. I beg leave to mention that I was formerly a practical farmer in the fertile low lands near the River Elbe, in the kingdom of Hanover, and during a residence of seven years in America, I have not lost sight of this my favourite employment, although I have not been engaged in it.* The chief production of my native country, is *rape* or *cole seed*, which yields the greatest profit to the farmer; I often wondered why this is not more extensively cultivated in Pennsylvania, for as much as I can ascertain, but little attention is given to it; if you will be so kind as to favour me with your esteemed answer, I would feel myself particularly obliged in getting some information concerning its cultivation in the other states of the union.

The cultivation of *Poppy* is, according to my opinion, not less advantageous, since its oil is considered the best substitute for olive oil.†

With assurance of esteem,
your most devoted, &c.

JOHN SCHMOLDT.

* I have been engaged here in the coal trade.

† Our correspondent, we presume, has never tasted the oil expressed from the *sun-flower*, or he would not talk of that from the *poppy* being the best substitute for olive oil.]—Ed. F. & G.

MANGEL WURZEL.

On the cultivation of Beets (which probably is intended for mangel wurzel, occasioned through a paragraph on this root in the first number of the *Farmer & Gardener* of 1835.)

Well acquainted by experience with the cultivation of this estimable root, I concur in saying that it is of the utmost advantage to the farmer, but it is erroneous to ascribe to the leaves such alimental qualities as mentioned in the above paragraph, although I do not dispute them to be an excellent food for cattle. But I would principally warn the farmer for the too early plucking of the leaves, for it is only done, as I know by experience as by comparative trials of others, to the great detriment of the root, therefore it should not be done before fall, when the root is fully grown; and then only the want of food can ex-

case an earlier plucking, even were it not detrimental to the roots, since it is too toilsome, and on that account, too costly.

I quote, in confirmation of the above, two trials made on some farms in the kingdom of Hanover. At Weende a square rod of roots which partly were earlier deprived of their leaves, produced 117½ lbs. and another unplucked produced 157 lbs. At Reinoldshausen a square rod deprived of their leaves produced 215½ lbs. and another unplucked 232½ lbs.

Upon its produce and the question what distance they must be planted, the following experiment made by myself in 1832, will, perhaps, not be without some interest.

a—Beets planted at a distance of 1 foot square, produced an average 12 oz. the piece.
b—those do do 1½ 2 lb. 8 oz.
c—those do do 2 4 lb. 12 oz.
This will give to the square rod to a) 192 lbs.
to b) 285 lbs.
to c) 304½ lbs.

The soil must not be too sandy; and what belongs to its fertility there cannot be done too much to ensure the same; a soil which is well calculated for the cultivation of cabbage, is also well adapted for these beets. Great care is to be taken for the preservation of the roots during the winter, since they are very easily affected by the frost, and if they are heaped too high, and lay too warm and damp, they are subject to spoil, therefore I would not consider them easy to be kept safely for 8 months.

The roots get a great start and grow much larger, if they are not transplanted, but where the seed is laid exactly in the place which the plants have to occupy. But it becomes then an absolute necessity to make use of a piece of land which is entirely free of weeds, since in the contrary, they will overgrow the roots, and will require a great deal of labour to free them of the weeds.

The nourishing qualities of the mangel wurzel compared to good meadow hay, is about as 45 to 10. Hence it is easily to be seen that from 40 to 50 lbs. daily are not sufficient for the fattening of a bullock, they also do not agree with the cattle when given in too great quantities and for too long a time, since they weaken the digestive faculties, and create an aversion towards them. Besides a certain quantity of hay and straw, which is always to be given with them, it is very advisable to add a portion of other roots, for instance, potatoes, or carrots.

That which I have said concerning the mangel wurzel, is intended to remove some errors, but on no account to diminish the value and the advantages of their cultivation.

J. SCHMOLDT.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

I beg leave to add here some observations to the paragraph in 3d number of the Farmer & Gardener, headed, On the swelling of cattle.

They also in Germany make use of the knife in this disease; but in a less dangerous way, and with better success. It is done with an instrument, called the *Troicar*, a thin and sharp pointed iron in its scabbard, which is pushed into the noted place, then the iron is withdrawn, but the scabbard remains in the wound, for the escape of

the gas; it may even be kept there for some time to prevent the new formation of the gas, this is the great advantage of the iron over the knife, on account of the immediate contraction of the wound, following the use of the knife.

Another well approved means, which is accompanied by no danger, and which every farmer may easily prepare and provide for use, is the following: Take a few crude lime stones and burn them, then pound them while they are glowing hot, and put the flour, before it can be impregnated with the air-gas, into a bottle, and cork it well to prevent the communication of the external air to the lime. In case of a swelling, put a teaspoonful of the same into a bottle with a pint of warm water, shake it and give it to the sick animal, which immediately will be restored. This means is based upon chemical principles in absorbing the fixed air, (the gas) by the alkalies.

JOHN SCHMOLDT.

Pottsville, Aug. 21st, 1835.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Mr. Editor—In your valuable "Farmer" for June 2d, I notice a few remarks on "wintering sheep." The importance of this animal as regards *flesh*, and *fleece* to our comforts, is proverbial, and consequently, merits a full share of attention to its support, as well as propagation.

I have tried some ten or twelve different modes of supporting this animal, in a climate, peculiarly inviting the rearing of sheep. Where it can possibly be had, *green rye* ought to be secured, to allow them, if but a few mouthfuls per day, particularly at lambing time; but at all times, it appears to be singularly effectual, in preserving a *high state* of animal health. A few turnips thrown to them every day is essential to produce the same effect. To these oats may be added, *cut just before they are perfectly ripe*, and housed, without getting wet. But sir, in the south a much more economical preparation can be readily had—superior in quantity and quality, per acre, to the best clover field. After the oats is taken from the field, turn over the stubble on the cow or tory *peas*, sow about half a bushel to the acre. In a common season, about the time the peas are ready for curing, by pulling up the vines, and thus saving peas and vines together, it will be found that the *crab grass* will be, not only high enough to cut, but so far in seed, as to furnish a rich hay. Cut then the whole with scythes, and cure as hay, *salting well* while stacking. Submit this food to the cutting box, feed in troughs, and mix it, *half and half*, with the *oats cut off the ground, the same season*, cut up also. Add to this, five turnips per day for each sheep, if the turnips are small, and three if large, or *Ruta Baga*. The fondness of the sheep for the *pea*, is well known. The strength or nutritive quality of the vine and leaf, when properly saved as fodder, is equally known to southern planters. Salt well, of course, and let tar be in the bottom of the salt trough;—a little pulverized tobacco once a week with the salt, permitting the sheep to ramble through an adjacent woodland, particularly, if *hilly*, about half the day, in good weather. Sheds for them of course in bad. On trial of this plan it will be acknowledged that the number one

acre will support, in high health and feces, will meet the expectations of the most perfect economist. Like all other animals a state of continence is inimical to animal health, but in the sheep, this is readily prevented, by either rye or turnip. The pea agrees well, in every particular with that animal. *Rye straw* saved well, and cut before ripe, is superior to oats straw. *Barley straw* is excellent, and *rice straw* superior:—and will be found a substitute for the oats, if the turnip is added. A small barley or rye lot, will give the requisite quantity to secure the highest health of one hundred sheep. Thirty minutes per day, if the turnips are added, will be sufficient. The quantity of green vegetable food, taken in during this short period, with the above quantity of turnips, will secure a healthy fermentation in the stomach of the dry food, secure a high degree of health in the animal, and of course, *flesh and fleece*. By a little attention to *littering* with dry litter, on dry ground, a quantity of superior manure may be secured. To save the urine the pen ought to be laid with dry earth, previous to penning, removing it at proper intervals.

AGRICOLA.

Woodlands, Alabama, July 22d, 1835.

DESTRUCTION OF GARLIC.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

Sir—Some time ago, I promised to give you a history of my experience and progress in the extirpation of garlic, which promise I shall now attempt to perform.

The first appearance of garlic on my farm, I think, was between 50 and 60 years ago. My father, who was then living, used every means in his power to eject the unwelcome tenant from the premises, but every effort appeared fruitless; as we occasionally tended the field, it spread still wider and wider. Giving up all hope of subduing it, after taking out a great deal every year, and finding it still continued to enlarge its bounds, we, in order to prevent its taking possession of the whole field, laid off a cut of about six or seven acres in the corner of the field which it occupied, and let it run, as well as I remember, for several years unmolested—stacking the grain—treading it out, and feeding the straw on the foul premises.

After the death of my father, (in 1801,) I adopted the mode of fall ploughing for my spring crops, and without anticipating any beneficial results, farther than that of loosening and pulverizing the ground, I flushed up this foul spot for oats in the spring, rather shallow, (as old fashioned ploughing.) When the oats were, I think, about knee high, a friend walked out with me, to look at them, and to my pleasing astonishment, there were but very few heads of garlic to be seen. I then began to reflect what could be the cause, and remembered that the ground was ploughed up very late in the fall, or early in the winter, and consequently, all the germinating power of the exposed garlic, was killed by the frost, before it had time to dry by the sun or air. I am of opinion that a bunch of garlic might be pulled up in the month of June or July, and laid upon a stump to dry until November, and if then planted, that it would grow again; but let it freeze while the pulp is in it, and its vegetating property will be completely destroyed.

Having thus by mere accident, so nearly gained a victory over my invading enemy, I again commenced the attack by carefully taking it up every spring, and so far succeeded, that about ten or twelve years ago, I had four cradles running in the whole field, including that foul cut, and offered a *fippeny-bit* for every head that the reapers should find, and my leader alone found one.

However, we still continue to look out for it every spring, and sometimes find a few heads, which I think are probably dropt by our horses after being fed abroad with foul oats.

At a farm I lately purchased there was a field very full of garlic; I conceived an additional plan of teasing and making a "demonstration" on the enemy, to wit:—I broke it up of moderate depth about the first of December, and was determined as soon as there came one freezing night upon it, after ploughing and a thaw, to run a sharp toothed harrow over it again, and so alternately after every freezing and thawing spell during the winter, in order to turn it up, and expose it to the frost as often as I could, but the winter was very unfavorable to such an enterprise, being in the forepart covered with snow, and in the latter part, continually frozen. I did not go over the field myself in the spring; but my manager told me, that there was an abundance of garlic on the top of the ground, as soft as mush, and when cutting the oats at harvest, altho' there was a considerable quantity which had escaped, my manager says, he is certain there would have been ten times as much had it not been for winter treatment. Having thus given my history on the culture of garlic, if you or any of your readers will, in return, instruct me how to repel those mobs of mischief, *Carolina pink*, wild carrots, and the blue thistle, which are now commencing their attacks of violence, your account will stand equally balanced, with that of your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS HILLEN.

SHORT WHEAT—A NEW VARIETY OF THE WHITE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

SIR—You may recollect that last year there was a newspaper report, originating somewhere in Western Pennsylvania, that a new kind of wheat called "*Short Wheat*," of a very remarkable character for productiveness, had been brought into this country, and that seed could be had in Baltimore. So deep an interest was excited, in regard to this grain, and so unanimous were the calls on me for it, that I took considerable pains to ascertain the truth of the report, and finally came to the conclusion that it was a mere hoax, so stated in the Farmer and Gardener at the time. A few days ago however, I received a letter from a German gentleman, in the interior of this State, in which he informs me, that in May 1834, he obtained in New York from a Polish emigrant, then just arrived there, with whom he fell casually in company, about a bushel of very beautiful wheat; that the peasant's account of it was so extraordinary, that the gentleman paid him a very high price for it, and took it home with him to Pennsylvania, and without imparting to more than two or three individuals, the singular

account which he had received of the grain, he sowed it last fall and has now the satisfaction of finding in his crops a confirmation of most that was told him concerning it. I will give you his own account of it from the letter before me.

"It is called in Poland by a name that signifies *Short Wheat*, (mistaken by my imperfect pronunciation, I suppose for *Shot Wheat*), and is there valued very highly for its unrivalled beauty—its abundant yield—great produce of flour, and capacity to withstand adverse seasons. All these properties have been strikingly exhibited in my recent crop; for while all the wheat in my neighborhood, and two other kinds on my own farm, have been seriously affected by the winter and the insect, this has not suffered in the least from either of these causes, and its yield is nearly twice as great as any other kind within my knowledge. I sowed it on a little more than half an acre of good land, just as I did my other wheat, and reaped it at the same time. The grain is beautifully white—the berry rather short and very plump, (whence it derives its name,) and it weighs 64½ lbs. per bushel. I send you a sample of it by the bearer of this. I consider it an important acquisition to this state and to the country at large, and desire that it should be widely disseminated; and believing that your extensive acquaintance with agriculturists in all parts of the country, would enable you to do this more effectually than I can, and desirous also of patronizing your 'Agricultural Agency in Philadelphia,' to which I wish complete success, I avail myself of your offer to dispose of the few bushels I have to spare this season, as soon as I can prepare it for market. Should I be fortunate with another crop, I shall be able to supply you more abundantly."

Having accorded to the writer's request, I expect soon to receive a few bushels which will be disposed of to farmers in moderate quantities. I send you a small sample, being part of the specimen accompanying the letter above quoted.

I have also ordered and shall soon receive from G. H. Holden, Esq. at the mouth of Genesee river, N. Y., a few bushels of his celebrated clean seed wheat of various kinds, which was noticed with strong commendation last year by the editor of the Cultivator. I shall shortly make an extract from letters of his in my possession, on the subject of wheat, and send it you for publication, if you approve of it.

Your friend, respectfully,

I. I. HITCHCOCK.

The Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has a small parcel of the above wheat, and he but expresses his opinion, when he says, that it is incomparably the most beautiful specimen of the wheat family he has ever seen.

RURAL TASTE.—Addison in one of the papers of the *Spectator*, thus speaks of rural taste:—

"I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste, or even plants a shade tree by the road-side, as a public benefactor; not merely because he adds something to the general beauty of the country, and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but, because also, he contributes something to the refinement of the gene-

ral mind;—he improves the taste specially of his own family and neighborhood. There is a power in scenes of rural beauty, to affect our social and moral feelings. A fondness of these scenes is seldom found with coarseness of sentiment and rudeness of manners. One may judge with confidence, of the taste and intelligence of a family by the external air of their dwelling. In my excursions in the country, if I pass a habitation, however spacious, standing naked to the sun, with nothing ornamental, nothing inviting, around it, I cannot help saying to myself, however abundant may be the slovenly possessions of the owner, there is no refinement in the house; there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if ever they are sociable, their sociableness consists in rude and filthy loquacity. Their books are few, and those ill chosen and unread. But if I notice a dwelling, however humble, which is apparently as snug as its owner has means to make it, displaying neatness and taste in its fences, and shades and shrubbery, and flower-pots at the windows,—I feel assured that this is the abode of refinement; this is the home of quiet and rational enjoyment, of intelligent and kindly intercourse."

VISIT TO MR. STIMSON'S FARM.

Those of our readers who know the high reputation which Mr. Stimson enjoys not only as an intelligent but successful farmer, will thank us for laying before them the subjoined description by the Rev. Mr. Colman, who is also a first rate agriculturist, one who like Mr. S. combines science with practice, and can illustrate his claims to pre-eminence either with his pen or his plough.—To those who do not know Mr. Stimson, we would observe, that he is one of the best practical farmers in the state of New York; that his farm is in every sense a pattern for others, and is among the greatest sources of agricultural pride to the empire state.

VISIT TO MR. STIMSON'S FARM.

Extracts from the Rev. H. Colman's Agricultural Tour, as published in the New York Farmer:

From Ballston I proceeded through Milton to Galway. The country, though not hilly, was of an undulating character, and presented large swells of land; the crops of grass, oats, and wheat, every where luxuriant and abundant; Indian corn healthy in its appearance, but very backward on account of the peculiar seasons; the soil a dark loam, in which sand predominated; not very deep and rather stony. This applied particularly to Galway; and here generally the farming appeared extremely well; and what struck me as a peculiarity, as it would almost every New Englander, and be remarked as very rare, especially in Massachusetts, the farms were generally laid out in rectangular and well fenced lots, instead of the anomalous, zigzag, winding, and indescribable forms, which every where prevail with us.

A principal object of my journey soon presented itself at a distance of two miles, which was the farming establishment and residence of Earl

Stimson, Esq. whose dwelling house and numerous out buildings, placed on a commanding eminence, had more the appearance of a village than the domain of a private individual. His buildings consist of a spacious dwelling house, with extensive piazzas in front, several barns and stables, very extensive sheds, a large store, a three story building for a granary, cider house, &c.; a large slaughter house, cooper's shop, potash establishment, blacksmith's shop, and smaller dwelling houses, which, with the farm connected with them, had come into his possession and might now be said to form a part of his domicile.

The situation, being at the rectangular junction of two large roads, was favorable to the prosecution of his business as an extensive trader, and the keeper of a large hotel. The homestead includes about seven hundred acres, two hundred of which are in wood and the rest are in meadow, pasture, or under the plough. He has himself favored the public with an account of his management and cultivation, in his address to the Saratoga Agricultural Society; and an exact and detailed statement of the produce and course of crops of a certain portion of his land is given by Dr. Steele, in his survey of the agriculture of Saratoga county, in New York, *Memoirs of Board of Agriculture*, vol. II, p. 69. I shall, however, detail from recollection the account which I received from himself; and record such remarks as suggested themselves on the premises.

The soil is generally of a dark loam, resting upon sandstone and carbonate of lime. The analysis of the soil, as given by Dr. Steele, is subjoined:

Water,	9.5
Animal and vegetable matter,	12.5
Alumine,	18.5
Siliceous sand,	54.
Carbonate of lime,	3.
Soluble salts,	1.
Oxide of iron,	1.
	98.5
Loss,	1.5
	100.

The great roads passing through the farm, and crossing at its centre at right angles, give a straight line to all the outside fences; and the fields every where divided into rectangular lots of eight or ten acres, are enclosed by stone walls formed of small stones gathered from the land, and surmounted by posts and two rails. The cultivation exhibited an exemplary neatness, as in but a single instance did I remark any weeds or briars growing near the fences; and these had been recently mowed.

Mr. Stimson is highly systematical in his farming, and pursues a determined rotation of crops, beginning usually with wheat, then corn, barleys, clover, and herdsgrass two or three years; then frequently depastures his fields for one year; after which they are again subjected to the plough, following the same rotation as before, excepting that corn is sometimes a first crop after the land is broken up; and flax sometimes takes the place of corn or barley, in the rotation.

He manures his land once only in six years, excepting the application of plaster to his corn. He allows five loads of barn yard manure, and

three of leached ashes, to an acre; and this is always spread upon the surface after ploughing for the first crop, and either harrowed or ploughed in by a very light ploughing. In ploughing he never permits the plough to go deeper than three inches; the sod is turned over flat, and then rolled, it being his great object to keep all the vegetable matter on the surface. In the ploughing for the second crop in the rotation, the sod being completely decomposed, is turned, and affords a fine soil for the ensuing crop. Though a good deal of the manure is in this way lost by evaporation, yet he considers this loss as much less than that which is occasioned by burying it under the sod. He deems leached ashes a most valuable manure, and much to be preferred to that which is unleached, which he considers as having a tendency at first to force the land, but in the end to impoverish it. Next to leached ashes, he deems lime the best manure for land. The opinions of so intelligent, experienced, and successful a farmer, are certainly entitled to the highest respect, and we shall not undertake to theorize on the subject; but the subject is still a matter for experiment, and deserves the most careful and philosophical investigation.

Wheat is generally the first crop in the rotation, in which case it is usually sowed in the autumn; and harrowed in at the rate of two bushels to the acre. His average crop is from thirty to forty bushels per acre. This year (1832) he has sixty acres in wheat. Of Indian corn his average product is about five thousand bushels. He assured me that for the last ten years it had exceeded the average rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. He plants a eight rowed kind, with a small ear, on the ground where he had wheat, in hills two feet eight inches apart each way; the places of planting being accurately marked out by a simple machine with four teeth, like a rake, and drawn by a horse, which marks the piece to be planted in one direction, and then crosses these marks at right angles. Four stalks only are left in the hill, and it is ploughed slightly, or harrowed twice. Sometimes plaster is applied to the hill, at the rate of about five pecks to the acre. He is of opinion that too much manure may be applied for any crop excepting corn. This cannot be manured too highly. Owing to the unfavorableness of the season, his corn, much of which had been planted twice, seemed quite small, and in his opinion would hardly yield him a third of a usual crop.

Potatoes are planted by him at the same distance as his corn, and on the outside of his corn fields. At the second hoeing of his potatoes, he takes pains to open the top of each hill with the foot, and to put a hoeful of dirt directly on the centre, by which means, the sun is admitted to the potatoes, which he deems likely to contribute very much to the increase of the crop. This simple operation is in accordance with Mr. T. A. Knight's lately broached views of the great importance of light and air to the productiveness of the potatoe crop; but in a partial experiment, I have not myself, perceived any sensible advantage from it. His average yield of potatoes is about five hundred bushels to an acre; and he raises yearly about two thousand bushels.

Flax is likewise a valuable crop, of which he calculates to obtain at least twenty bushels of seed,

and four hundred pounds of flax; commonly more than this. His flax fields, which he was then pulling, with a platoon of sixteen men, exhibited a most luxuriant growth. After the flax is pulled and rotted, he has it cleaned and prepared for market, for two and a half cents per lb. What he usually obtains over six cents per pound for his flax, will pay for the cleaning of it. He is of opinion that it will do to repeat flax on the same land once in six years. Barley, or rye, is another crop in his rotation, and ordinarily follows corn. Barley he considers as much the best crop, with which to lay down his land to grass.

His plan of laying down his land to grass, is to sow the grass seed at the time he sows his barley, at the rate of 3 lbs. of clover seed, and 4 qts. of Timothy or herd-grass. His crop of grass averages about two and a half tons to an acre. He feeds many of his mowing fields until the 20th of June. His grass, as I saw it, was quite ripe, and farther advanced than we are accustomed to having it at the time of mowing; and this perhaps, accounts for his practice of cutting his grass in the morning, and housing it at night of the same day, which he informed me he frequently did. The proper time of cutting grass, with reference to their nutritive properties, is a subject which has not received all the attention which it deserves. According to chemical analysis, some grasses are much more nutritive after their seed is perfected, than when but in the flower. It is the reverse with other grasses. In respect, for example, to timothy or herd-grass, according to Sinclair's table annexed to Davy's *Agricultural Chemistry*, it is said that "the nutritive powers of the straws simply therefore exceed those of the leaves in proportion as 28 to 8; and the grass at the time of flowering, to that at the time the seed is ripe, as 10 to 23, and the latter math to the grass of the flowering crop, as 8 to 10."

Mr. Stimson mows his grass land usually two years, and pastures it the ensuing year. This completes his rotation of six years, and he then begins the same course again. Thus:

- 1, Wheat—manured.
- 2, Corn—plastered.
- 3, Flax, Rye, or Barley.
- 4, Clover and Herds-grass.
- 5, Clover and Herds-grass.
- 6, Pasture.

His potatoes are usually planted round his corn fields, three or four rows on each side, so as to render it convenient to come out with a horse and turn the plough. He puts one large or two good size potatoes in a hill. He steeps his seed corn before planting in a mixture of 1-4 lb. of saltpetre, to 3 pints of water, and then rolls the seed in plaster.

He purchases large numbers of cattle in the fall; those which are in the condition to kill, he slaughters and packs; and it is then forwarded to the New York market, where it is repacked, inspected, and fully salted, at the expense of 75 cts. per barrel. The cattle not in condition for beef he winters, and disposes of the next spring and autumn.

He kills and packs great quantities of pork, and bacons the legs. For packing his beef he uses 4 quarts of salt with some saltpetre; and for his pork, 14 quarts of salt to each barrel, which he deems sufficient to keep it until it is repacked in

New York. He considers this a better mode of disposing of his pork and beef, than to send his cattle on the hoof, or his pork unsalted, to market.

His preparation for his hams is 4 oz. salt petre, 4 qts. of salt, 1 pint of molasses, 1 oz. of pearl ash to 100 wt. of meat. They are to be smoked 3 weeks with maple or walnut wood. Recently he slaughtered 30 hogs, whose average weight was 414 lbs. each. His hams are preserved by being sewed in paper, or in coarse bags, and white-washed, and suspended in his storehouse. He has at present 700 sheep, which he considers as a profitable stock. He has thirty cows. He has paid little or no attention to the improvement of his stock, selecting his cows from the numerous droves which he purchases for feeding or slaughter. He never puts his young cattle in the barn. He has large and commodious sheds for their protection; and he always chooses to have wooden floors in the sheds for them to lie upon. He chooses to keep his different kinds of stock separately from each other; his milch cows in one yard, his young cattle in another.

With his laborers he always makes a written agreement, stipulating to board them, but furnishing no ardent spirits; and requiring of them good manners and good temper; early rising; a readiness to assist in husking in the evening, and to do any extra job which may be customary on a farm; and an attendance upon public worship in their turn.

Such were a few hasty and cursory observations which occurred to me in a short but highly gratifying visit to this interesting and instructive establishment; and I beg leave to express my grateful sense of the kindness and hospitality which I received; and the politeness with which the information I sought was communicated to me. In extent, in productiveness, or in its admirable management, I have seen no individual establishment to be compared with it. In extent I except the magnificent farm of Mr. Wadsworth, in Genesee, which is confined to grazing, and where, a few years since, for it is some time since I had the gratification of visiting it, not a bushel of wheat was raised. As a dairy farm, likewise, that of Mr. Bussey, at Hoosic; and the grand establishment of Robert Smith, Esq., near Baltimore, where one hundred cows were soiled, are likewise before it; but I speak of it in respect to the variety of business, cultivation, and products; of the skill, system and success, displayed in its management.

Mr. Stimson has peculiar advantages in his abundant capital; in the profitable consumption of a large amount of his produce by means of his hotel, which is much frequented; in a most abundant supply of manure from his stables, slaughter house, piggery, and potash establishment; and in his facilities for procuring labor.—But I saw no part of the process of his farming which may not be copied by other farmers, on a smaller scale; and especially as he does not apply a larger amount of manure to an acre than what is applied in other cases by many farmers.

The great points of difference between his own and the management of other farmers, and almost all other farmers, deserve peculiar attention. They consist, first, in the regular arrangement of his lots, which are all laid down upon

the plan, and the management of each pursued systematically, and made matter of exact record.

Secondly, in his shallow ploughing, by which the vegetable mould is always kept in its proper place; or what he says, nature teaches is the proper place, on the surface.

Thirdly, in the incorporation of the manure with this vegetable matter, instead of burying it among the gravel or loam.

Fourthly, in his exact and systematic mode of planting; his corn being as regularly deposited as straight lines can make it.

Fifthly, in his economy of labor, his ploughing after breaking up his green sward, which is done by two horses, always being performed with one horse to a plough. He informed me that the last spring, with eight horses, he set eight ploughs in operation.

Sixthly, in his pursuing with each piece of land a regular rotation of crops. In this way the land is taxed but once in six years for the particular qualities of the soil demanded by each particular crop; and by being three years in grass and clover, a new supply of vegetable matter is left upon the surface, to be turned under for its improvement, preparatory to a second rotation.

His ploughs are an improvement upon the Scotch plough, and of very easy draught. Of other utensils, I remarked none of a peculiar construction. He has a superior cider mill, and made last year from his farm five hundred barrels of cider. He has contrived a saw to go by horse power, with which he says two men, a boy, and a horse, are able to saw thirty cords of wood per day.

His men breakfast at six o'clock; dine at 12 A. M.; and sup when work is done at night. A large party of them were at work in a field nearly a quarter of a mile from the house, pulling flax, soon after 4 o'clock in the morning. He furnishes them a luncheon of bread and butter, or bread and cheese, in the field, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Their drink, consisting of cider, cider and water, molasses and water, milk and water, is carried to them in the field.—Above all, his farming, as well as all other of his operations, are under his constant and immediate supervision. To an inquiry, who was his foreman, his answer was, that he had no foreman, he was his own foreman. To every man was assigned his proper task, which he was expected to perform, so that the responsibility rested upon himself alone; and under this conviction he was more likely to be faithful. I quitted the place with a just admiration of its extraordinary management, and not without a deep surprise at the system, skill, care and success, with which such heavy and various concerns were carried on, and a press of business maintained and conducted, under which ordinary men would have overwhelmed and confounded; the cumbrous and complicated machinery making its gyrations and movements without dislocation, without friction, and without any sensible concussion or jarring of the moved or moving body.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from England to the 8th August have been received. The Irish Church bill has been agreed to in the House of Commons. A mob of between 20 and 30,000 persons growing out of

the dissensions of the Orangemen and reformers, took place in Dublin, Ireland, on the 3d August. They were armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. and were ultimately put down by two companies of the 9th regiment, and the city horse and foot police, but not until several were severely wounded.

In France the late attempted assassination of the king and family, has caused a most rigid code of laws, to be submitted to the Chambers, regulating the press, the political faith of individuals, private opinion, theatrical representations, in fine a code of consummate tyranny—such a code as none but dastards would live under.

In Spain six convents were burnt, and many of the monks and friars cruelly butchered.

In Hamburg a mob attacked the Jews without provocation, and much blood was spilt and hard knocks given on both sides. A body of forty young Jews made a defence which reflects lasting credit on them.

Later still.—Paris papers to the 15th, and London to the 12th August, have been received. There appears to be little news from France except the prosecution of editors. The cholera was greatly diminished. The Americans in Paris had addressed the King congratulating him upon his escape from the attack upon his life. The reform bill it was supposed would pass in England. In Spain the horrible outrages of the mob continue; not content with their revolting butchery of the unoffending monks they are about to attack private persons and their property. In Portugal there has been a change of ministry. In Prussia there has been a dreadful riot, which was put down by the bayonet. In Russia a conspiracy against the Emperor has been discovered.

The Markets for cottons in Havre flat and a reduction of from 2 to 5 centimes. Louisianas 115, 117; 50 to 122. In Liverpool Aug. 12.—The demand was kept up as well from consumers as from speculators, at steady prices, for all qualities, equal to and above middling fair; ordinary cottons neglected; extreme quotations, 9½c. a 14c.

Our advices from the interior announce a slight improvement. As this agrees with the better aspect of things here, we have reason to believe that we have seen our lowest prices.

Ohio and Michigan.—We are rejoiced to hear from the *National Intelligencer*, that the crisis which seemed so lately to threaten actual bloodshed between the citizens of Ohio and those of Michigan, has passed off peaceably, and that all fears of collision between them may be dismissed, for the present at least, and we hope forever. Letters were received in this city yesterday, stating that the troops of Michigan, (about 2000 strong,) after remaining at Toledo, in the disputed territory, for two days, without meeting with any adverse force from Ohio, or any attempt on the part of the functionaries of that State to exercise official authority, departed on the 9th instant, on their return to Detroit; and before any fresh excitement could lead to hostilities, the new Secretary for Michigan would have arrived at Detroit, with such instructions doubtless as will prevent any further hostile movement be-

fore the dispute shall be adjusted by the authority of Congress or of the Judiciary.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

We learn from the *Union* published at Gallatin, Tennessee, that the small pox "is raging to considerable extent in Nashville, Tennessee, and Paris, Ky." The Georgia Rail-road, leading from Augusta through the elevated ridge, separating the waters of the Savannah River from those of Brice Creek and the Ogechee, is progressing handsomely towards completion. Books of subscription were opened in Mobile, Alabama, to the Montgomery and Chatahoochee Rail-road on the 14th inst. The road is designed to connect the waters of the Alabama, at Montgomery with the Chatahoochee, at West Point. West Point is at the head of the falls of the Chatahoochee, thirty-five miles above Columbus. For that distance, there is a succession of swift rapids and falls, which totally close the descending navigation, while for a hundred and fifty miles above, the river presents the finest steamboat navigation, and runs through the most fertile cotton growing counties in Georgia.

The surveys made for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between the South Branch and Cumberland, have been referred to a committee of the Board for examination, with the expectation that some one of the routes will be adopted early in October. God-speed these good works!

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

We comply with the request of copying into our Journal the subjoined advertisement of this institution, with the more pleasure, because we are amongst those who believe that colleges of education, combining manual labor with their studies, are eminently calculated to promote the interests of the community, in lessening the expense to parents, and in giving an industrious direction to the minds of youth, besides imparting a healthful tone and action to their physical system.

The College is located on the high ground north of the Bushkill creek, within the borough of Easton, Pennsylvania, in a beautiful and healthy situation; and from the high character of the President of the Board of Trustees, as well as that of the President of the College, parents and guardians have the surest guarantees, that every attention will be paid to the moral and intellectual advancement of their children and wards.

The summer term of this Institution will close on the 2d of September, and the winter term will open Thursday, the 25d of October.

Besides the advantages of the regular college classes, in reference to which we have here nothing peculiar, the students enjoy the opportunity of acquiring (in the Academical Department) a business education and a knowledge of the German, French and Italian Languages, without extra expense.

Additional to the instructors heretofore en-

gaged, we have the pleasure of announcing the appointment of Mr. Thomas G. Clamson, of Philadelphia, as Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and that a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is about to be procured, and will be, it is hoped, ready for service in an early part of the ensuing term. Besides the principal, we have now, a Professor of Ancient Languages, a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Modern Languages, a Professor of Chemistry, and a Master of the Academical Department.

It is scarcely necessary to say that for beauty and healthfulness of location this college stands without a successful rival.

Applications for admission should be made to the President of the College sometime previously to the commencement of the term: and students should be punctual in attendance at the day, for a new class in Latin, German, &c. is formed in term, and only one.

The Principal and three others of the instructors reside in the college. A lecture is delivered on the Sabbath for the benefit of the students, and according to age, they are divided into two classes for Biblical instruction, in addition to which they have access, at will, to public worship in the Lutheran, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Episcopal or Methodist Church. Parents and guardians are requested to state in writing at which of these services their sons or wards are to attend, as also what course of studies they wish them to pursue, viz: whether a regular classical course, or only the business course, which may include German, French or Italian. Every student must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and those who are under 16 it is very desirable should not be furnished with pocket money. Students furnish their own rooms, and are charged as follows, viz: For boarding, tuition, fuel in recitation rooms, room rent, facilities of manual labor and use of library, winter term,

23 weeks, - - - - - \$57 00

Summer term, 21 weeks, - - - 53 00

For fuel in private rooms and attendance, 3 33

Washing at 30 cents per dozen, and oil, about 11 67

Entire college charges, - - - \$125 00

From which is deducted the value of labor (3 hours per day.) This of course is very various, from six to sixty per cent. The term charges payable half in advance and with those under 16 a deposit should be made with the principal to meet contingencies, the disbursement of which appears on the term bills. Such as enter before the middle of the term pay tuition for the whole; after the middle any time one half. If a student leave before the close of a term no drawback or reduction will be made, except in case of sickness, or other inevitable necessity, of which however the faculty must judge.

J. M. PORTER,

President of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. JUNKIN,

President of the College.

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—Standard weight of Potatoes and Oats—Notice of southern and western crops—Rice raised in Maryland—Method of fattening calves—Mr. Schmoldt on the culture of rape or cole seed, mangal wurzel, and the treatment of Hoven in cattle—*Agriola* on sheep husbandry—Col. Hillen on the destruction of garlic—Account of a new variety of wheat called "Short Wheat"—Addison on Rural taste—Visit to Mr. Simson's farm—Foreign abstract—Ohio and Michigan—Domestic Summary—Lafayette—Prices Current, &c.—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

(These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.)

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	6 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	85	87
White,	"	85	87
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	184	
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	184	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 25	7 75
Do. do. baker's,	"	6 75	7 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 12	6 37
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	6 25	
" wagon price,	"		6 00
City Mills, extra,	"		6 12
Do.	"		6 00
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"		6 12
Rye,	"	4 75	5 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	4 25
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	3 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.		15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	0	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 25
Slaughtered,	"		
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12 1/2	
second,	"	10	
refuse,	"	6	
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	33	34
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"		1 25
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.		3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	70	75
Susquehanna,	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs.	4 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapper, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	9 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	
ground leaf, ..	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 20	1 25
Red,	"	1 20	1 25
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. }	gallon.	37	37 1/2
" in hhds. }	"	35	35 1/2
" wagon price, ..	"	33	33 1/2
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs.	1 50	
To Wheeling, ..	"	1 75	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	62 to 75	33 to 34
Full Merino,	"	55	55 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	47	55 20
One half do.	"	41	47 20
Common & one fourth Meri. ..	"	35	45 20
Felled,	"	23	45 20

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

VIRGINIA.	
U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	do
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Maryland,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,	do
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington,	do
Georgetown,	do
Alexandria,	do
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	do
Chambersburg,	do
Gettysburg,	do
Pittsburg,	do
York,	do
Other Pennsylvania Bks.,	do
Delaware (under \$5),	do
Do. (over 5),	do
Michigan Banks,	do
Canadian do.,	do

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.		
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured,	11		11 1/2
Shoulders,	10		
Middlings,	10		
Amorced, country,	9		9 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	18 1/2		25
Roll,			
CIDER,	barrel.		
Calves, three to six weeks old,	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milk,		17 00	30 00
Dry,		8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 24	2 00
CRACKED RYE,		1 62 1/2	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.		
Fish, shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	
No. 2,		6 75	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,		4 25	
Mackerel, No. 3,		4 50	
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	3 75
LARD,	pound.	10	10 1/2

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned having been engaged for a number of years past in the Linnean Garden & Nurseries at this place, in a department where he has had every opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business, wishes to form a connection with some person of capital, either as active or silent partner, for the purpose of carrying on the Nursery & Garden Seed business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. Any communications addressed to the subscriber, will be treated as strictly confidential. G. R. GARRETSON.

Flushing, L. I.—Sept. 1st, 1835. sep. 8

OYSTER SHELL LIME.

ORDERS for any amount of the above valuable article will be received and promptly filled if left at this office. The incalculable value of lime as a manure is so well known that it is needless to dwell upon it in this advertisement. It will be delivered at any convenient landing place on the Chesapeake bay or its tributary waters, which may not be more than 70 miles distant from Worton Creek, Kent county, at 8 cents per bushel. Unburnt shells delivered at 4 1/2 cts. per bushel. as 8

50 BUSHELS OF BUCKWHEAT, suitable for seed, just received and for sale. Apply to
Jas 16th. SINCLAIR & MOORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, a large and general assortment of

PLOUGHS.

The Self-Sharpening Plough possesses the advantage of having a moveable steel point, from fifteen to twenty-four inches long, which can be reversed, as a hevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from twelve to eighteen inches of solid wrought bar; by thus changing the point, the share continues to perform its work well until worn off nearly up to the mould board; whereas, without this moveable point, shares are generally rendered useless when only half worn.

This valuable principle may be applied to any shape of mould board.

SELF-SHARPENING.

No. 00. The smallest size is a 7 inch seed and cultivating plough price \$5 00

No. 0. A one-horse cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, nearly the same length as the smaller one, but has a bolder mould board, and better adapted to sandy lands. The shares and heels of these two sizes suit each other 5 25

No. 1. A light two-horse 6 25
" 2. A two horse plough, 9 inches wide 7 00
" 3. A two-horse flushing plough 8 00
" 4. A heavy three-horse plough with sword coultter 12 00

WOOD'S PATENT.

No. 21. A seed and cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, with cast share 5 00
Corn. A one-horse plough, with wrought iron standard and cast share 5 50
No. 1. A. Is a light two-horse plough, 9 inches wide 6 50
" 1 1/2. A two-horse plough, with sword coultter and cast share, a superior flushing plough 8 00

The above ploughs of Wood's Patent are entitled to two extra shares each, at the above prices.

SINCLAIR & MOORE'S IMPROVED.

6 inch. A superior seed plough, with cast shares 4 50
7 " A one-horse ditto ditto 5 00
8 inch. A light two-horse plough, with cast shares 5 50
9 " A two-horse ditto ditto 7 00
10 " A two or light three-horse plough, with sword coultter and cast share 9 50
10 " A three-horse plough with wrought share 10 00
10 " A three-horse plough with sword coultter, a superior flushing plough, made both right and left handed 11 50
12 " A heavy three-horse plough, with sword coultter 14 00

M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

7 inch. One-horse wrought shared plough 5 00
8 " Light two-horse ditto ditto 7 00
9 " Two-horse plough, with sword coultter 9 50
10 " Three-horse plough, with coultter 11 50
12 " Heavy three-horse plough, with coultter 14 00

BAR SHARE.

No. 1. Is a 7 inch plough, with wrought share and lock coultter 6 25
" Is a 7 inch plough, without coultter 5 00
" 1 1/2. A one-horse plough, with wrought share and coultter 7 00
" 2. A light two-horse plough, with wrought share and coultter 8 00
" 3. A two-horse plough, with wrought share and coultter 9 50
" 3 1/2. A heavy two-horse plough, with wrought share and coultter 10 00
" 5. A heavy three-horse flushing plough, with wrought share and coultter 13 00

HILL-SIDE.

A plough suited to two horses, with cast share, changes with ease, so as to throw the furrow to the right or left. 10 00

SHOVEL-PLOUGH.

Wrought shares 4 50

CARY-PLOUGH.

No. 1. A one-horse plough, having nearly the form of mould board as the well known Cary or Dagon plough, but has a cast iron mould board and wrought share. The mould board is bold, opens a wide furrow, does clean work, and is very

strong and simple in its construction 5 00
No. 2. A light two-horse plough of the same construction. 5 50

BUFFALO PLOUGH.

No. 1. H. A one-horse plough, with cast share 5 00
No. 1 1/2. H. A two-horse plough, with cast share 6 00
" 2. H. Heavy two-horse ditto. 9 00

The form of the mould board of these improved ploughs, is somewhat on the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, but varied so as to equalize the pressure on the mould board, as observation in the practical use has directed.

DOUBLE MOULD BOARD.

Two sizes; a very useful plough for cultivating potatoes, &c. and for ploughing up potatoes at the time for gathering the crop. Price \$7 00 to 10 00

EXTRA CASTINGS FOR PLOUGHS.

Together with several new patterns, which will be sold low.

CULTIVATORS.

Those with five wrought tines, of the most approved shape 5 25
Five tines, of more simple form 5 00
Cast tined from 3 50 to 4 00
If made to expand, 50 cents additional.

WHEAT FANS.

Improved \$24 00 to 25 00
Ditto extra large 28 00
Ditto ditto recent improvement 33 00
Common Fans 19 00
Box Fans, small size 15 00

STRAW CUTTERS.

20 inch. Cylindrical straw cutter, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour 75 00
Extra knives per set 6 00
14 " Box same construction, suited to manual power 45 00
Extra knives per set 5 00
11 " Box 27 00
Extra knives per set 4 00

These machines are self-feeders, the knives are of spiral form, and act on the bed steel in such a manner as to cut with great ease without a very keen edge: many thousand bushels have been cut with them without sharpening the knives.

Common Dutch straw cutter with treadle 7 50
Ditto without treadle 5 00

CORN SHELLERS.

Of the various kinds offered to the public, the one generally preferred is that with a vertical iron wheel with spring holders, which adapt themselves to any sized ears. There is no machine more certain to answer the intended purpose; they are very durable and easily kept in order, and will shell from 15 to 20 bushels per hour by hand, and are now sold at the reduced price of \$19 00, with a discount of five per cent. if cash be paid.

JAMES MOORE,

Sept. 1 Successor to SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DURHAM STOCK.

A gentleman about to emigrate to the South, will dispose of three superior animals of the improved Durham Short-Horn breed, the one a bull rising 4 years old, a cow between 9 and 10 years old, and her bull calf 3 months old on the 1st September, instant. The bull was raised by Dr. Pool, of New Brunswick, Maine, got by imported thorough-bred Bishop, by Wellington—out of a thorough-bred imported cow, called Maria; the cow is imported, and is a beautiful animal, having every mark and point of a thorough-bred, her colour white ground with red flecks and spots; she has given from 6 to 8 gallons of milk per day. Her calf now three months old, is also a most beautiful animal, partaking of the marks and points of his mother; he was got by the first named Bull. As the owner is anxious to sell, a bargain may be had on early application.

Letters concerning the above cattle, post paid, directed to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

DEVON BULLS.

FOR SALE—Two full blood Devon Bulls. The first is a beautiful animal, 9 years old, of the purest blood and fine form, raised by one of the first breeders in the country; the other is a fine young animal, 1 year old, got by the above, out of a first rate Devon Cow. These animals will be sold on reasonable terms, their superior qualities being considered. Enquire of the Editor. sep 8